

REMARKS

Claims 5-8, 10-22, 25-39, 41, 43, 45-70, and 72-91, as amended appear in this application for Examiner's review and consideration.

Claims 5, 8, 10, 13, 16, 22, 32, 34, 36, 54-55, 57, 68, 74-76, 82, 85, and 87-91 have been amended to clarify the subject matter of the claims. No new matter has been added to these claims.

Claims 22, 74, 75, and 76 have been amended to correct typographical errors. Claim 22 has been amended to delete one of the powder x-ray diffraction ("PXRD") peaks at "10.5" degrees two-theta, as it has been recited twice. In claim 74, the symbol "+" has been replaced with the symbol "±". In claims 74-76, the phrase "two-theta" has been added to identify the units of measurement for the PXRD diffraction pattern. No new matter has been added to claims 22, 74, 75, or 76.

Claims 89-91 have been amended to recite pharmaceutical compositions comprising ondansetron hydrochloride. These amendments find support on page 14, lines 10-16 of the specification.

Applicants' appreciate the courtesies extended to their representative, Craig L. Puckett, Reg. No. 43,023, during the interview with Examiner Taylor Victor Oh conducted on October 19, 2005. The substance of the interview and the reasons presented at the interview as warranting favorable action are included in the comments below.

35 U.S.C. § 112 Rejections

Enablement

Claims 89-91 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as allegedly lacking enablement. Applicants respectfully traverse.

The enablement requirement of 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph is fulfilled when the patent discloses enough information about the claimed invention to enable one skilled in the art to make and use it without undue experimentation. *In re Wands*, 858 F.2d 731 (Fed. Cir. 1988); M.P.E.P. § 2164.01.

The Office asserts that claims 89-91 "are directed to a pharmaceutical composition comprising the polymorphic various forms of ondansetron hydrochloride" Office Action dated July 28, 2004, p. 3. The Office maintains that claims 89-91 are not enabled because "the skilled artisan in the art is unable to

determine which polymorphic form of ondansetron hydrochloride is suitable for the pharmaceutical composition with respect to the pharmaceutical bioavailability”.

Office Action dated July 28, 2004, p. 4.

Claims 89-91, however, are not directed to pharmaceutical compositions comprising particular polymorphic forms of ondansetron hydrochloride. Claims 89-91 are directed to pharmaceutical compositions comprising “ondansetron hydrochloride.” Therefore, the rejection of claims 89-91 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph as lacking enablement cannot stand and should be withdrawn.

Indefiniteness

Claims 45 and 66 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph as allegedly indefinite. The Office asserts that claims 45 and 66 are indefinite because they are “directed to the anhydrous ondansetron hydrochloride compound, but it contains water.” Office Action dated July 28, 2004, p. 4. Applicants respectfully traverse.

“Determining whether a claim is definite requires an analysis of whether one skilled in the art would understand the bounds of the claim when read in light of the specification.” *Solomon v. Kimberly-Clark Corp.* 216 F.3d 1372, 55 U.S.P.Q.2d 1279 (Fed. Cir. 2000) citing *Personalized Media Communications, LLC v. ITC*, 161 F.3d 696, 705, 48 U.S.P.Q.2d 1180, 1888 (Fed. Cir. 1998) (emphasis added). “If the claims read in light of the specification reasonably apprise those skilled in the art of the scope of the invention, § 112 demands no more.” *Id.* In other words, the definiteness of the claim language must be analyzed, not in a vacuum, but always in light of the teachings of the prior art and of the particular application disclosure as it would be interpreted by one possessing the ordinary level of skill in the pertinent art. *Solomon v. Kimberly-Clark Corp.* 216 F.3d 1372, 55 U.S.P.Q.2d 1279 (Fed. Cir. 2000) citing *In re Moore*, 439 F.2d 1232, 169 U.S.P.Q. 236 (C.C.P.A. 1971). When the specification states the meaning that a term in the claim is intended to have, the claim is examined using that meaning, in order to achieve a complete exploration of the applicant’s invention and its relation to the prior art. *In re Zletz*, 893 F.2d 319, 13 U.S.P.Q.2d 1320 (Fed. Cir. 1989); M.P.E.P. 2173.05(a).

As to claim 45, the specification states: “Ondansetron hydrochloride Form B anhydrous of the present invention absorbs up to 2% moisture when exposed to 60%

relative humidity. The water absorbed by the crystal is not within the crystal structure of a hydrous form as a hydrate water.” Specification, p. 9, ll. 1-4. The specification, therefore, gives a precise definition to the language of claim 45, *i.e.*, an anhydrous ondansetron hydrochloride form B with about 2% water absorbed outside of the crystal structure. As such, one skilled in the art would understand the bounds of claim 45 when reading it in light of the definition given in the specification.

As to claim 66, the claim recites “ondansetron hydrochloride Form E”, which is not described in the specification as being anhydrous. The specification states: “Ondansetron hydrochloride Form E contains 1.8%-2.0% water, as measured by Karl Fisher. This is a stoichiometric value corresponding to 1/3 molecule of water per molecule of ondansetron hydrochloride.” Specification, p. 12, ll. 13-16. The specification further states: “[O]ndansetron hydrochloride Form E when exposed up to 60% relative humidity for one week can contain water up to 10%....” Specification, p. 12, l. 30 – p. 13, l. 2. The description of ondansetron hydrochloride Form E in claim 66 as containing water does not render the claim indefinite because the specification describes Form E as a hydrate.

Claims 10 and 16 were also rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph as allegedly indefinite. The Office asserts that the term “containing” in claims 10 and 16 is “vague and indefinite,” because it “would imply that there are additional components besides the 5-10% water.” Office Action dated April 20, 2005, p. 3. Applicants respectfully traverse.

When one construes the claim term “containing” in light of the disclosure of the specification, it is not indefinite. The specification states: “Ondansetron hydrochloride having a water content between 6% and 9%, intermediate between the monohydrate (5.18%) and dihydrate (9.85%) is reproducibly obtained by following the procedures of Examples 20-25.” Specification, p. 7, ll. 26-28. The specification does not disclose additional components of the compound and, therefore, one skilled in the art, when reading claim 66 in light of the specification, would recognize that the term “containing” is directed to the term of water content and not other additional components.

In view of the preceding amendments and arguments, the rejections of claims 10, 16, 45, and 66 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph as indefinite cannot stand and should be withdrawn.

35 U.S.C. § 102 Rejections

Claims 19-22, 49-50, 52, 57-58, 66-67, and 74-76 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as allegedly anticipated by Wu Gousheng et al., CN 1113234 (“Gousheng”). Applicants respectfully traverse.

To anticipate a claim, a single reference must disclose the claimed invention with sufficient clarity to prove its existence in the prior art, and must disclose each and every element of the challenged claim. *Motorola Inc. v. Interdigital Technology Corp.*, 43 USPQ2d 1481, 1490 (Fed. Cir. 1997); *PPG Industries Inc. v. Guardian Industries Corp.*, 37 USPQ2d 1618, 1624 (Fed. Cir. 1996). Absence from the reference of any claimed element negates anticipation. *Kloster Speedsteel AB v. Crucible Inc.*, 231 USPQ 160 (Fed. Cir. 1986). Furthermore, “[t]he identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the . . . claim.” *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 868 F.2d 1226, 1236, 9 U.S.P.Q.2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

Claims 19-22 are directed to anhydrous ondansetron hydrochloride and anhydrous ondansetron hydrochloride Form B having a particular PXRD pattern, respectively. Claims 49-50 are directed to ondansetron hydrochloride Form C having a particular PXRD pattern. Claim 52 is directed to ondansetron hydrochloride Form D having a particular PXRD pattern. Claims 57-58 and 66 are directed to ondansetron hydrochloride Form E having a particular PXRD pattern. Claim 67 is directed to ondansetron hydrochloride Form E and H having a particular PXRD pattern. Claims 74-76 are directed to ondansetron hydrochloride Form I having a particular PXRD pattern.

Gousheng discloses ondansetron hydrochloride hydrates by way of generic Formula (I). *See* Gousheng, description p. 1. Gousheng discloses the synthesis of ondansetron hydrochloride monohydrate and dihydrate in Embodiments A₁, A₂, and B. *See* Gousheng, description pp. 8, 10, 11. Gousheng also discloses the free base form of ondansetron by way of Formula (II). *See* Gousheng, description p. 1. Gousheng discloses the synthesis of the free base form of ondansetron in Embodiments C, D, E, and F. *See* Gousheng, description pp. 11-13. PXRD data is not disclosed for any of the ondansetron hydrochloride compounds in Gousheng. PXRD data is an element of each of claims 19-22, 49-50, 52, 57-58, 66-67, and 74-76.

Since Gousheng does not disclose that element, it cannot anticipate claims 19-22, 49-50, 52, 57-58, 66-67, and 74-76. Moreover, the Gousheng reference does not enable a skilled artisan to make the ondansetron hydrochloride recited in the claims.

The Office asserts that the claimed compounds are inherent in the disclosures of Gousheng and, therefore, that the absence of PXRD data in Gousheng is of no consequence. *See* Office Action dated April 20, 2005, pp. 6-7. A prior art reference may anticipate without disclosing a feature of the claimed invention if that missing characteristic is necessarily present, or inherent, in the single anticipating reference. *Schering Corp. v. Geneva Pharmaceuticals, Inc.*, 339 F.3d 1373, 1377 (Fed. Cir. 2003); *Continental Can Co. v. Monsanto Co.*, 948 F.2d 1264, 1268 (Fed. Cir. 1991). Inherent anticipation does not require recognition of the missing characteristic in the prior art by a person of ordinary skill in the art. *Schering Corp. v. Geneva Pharmaceuticals, Inc.*, 339 F.3d 1373, 1377 (Fed. Cir. 2003).

In this case, Applicants have repeated the procedures recited in Embodiments A₁, A₂, and B of Gousheng and have obtained ondansetron hydrochloride monohydrate and dihydrate described in Gousheng. *See* 37 C.F.R. 1.132 Declaration of Revital Lifshitz dated June 24, 2003, ¶¶ 6-10. Applicants have also analyzed those products by PXRD. *See* 37 C.F.R. 1.132 Declaration of Judith Aronhime dated June 24, 2003, ¶¶ 6-10. Table 1 below summarizes the PXRD peaks found for the ondansetron hydrochloride monohydrate and dihydrate disclosed in Gousheng, and compares them to the PXRD peaks found for the ondansetron hydrochloride forms claimed in the present application.

Table 1: Comparison of PXRD Data for Compounds Disclosed in Gousheng to Compounds Claimed by Applicants.

Compounds in Gousheng		Compounds Claimed by Applicants					
Monohydrate	Dihydrate	B	C	D	E	H	I
6.1	6.1		6.3		6.3		
							6.9
					7.4		
						7.8	
				8.3			8.2
							8.7
			9.2				9.1
							9.3
							9.9
			10.2				
		10.5			10.5		
					11.2		11.1

							11.6
		11.9					
12.4	12.4				12.3		
		13.0	13.1		13.0		
		13.5					
				14.0		14.0	13.8
					14.5		
				14.8		14.8	
		15.1					
					15.9		16.1
17.0	17.0		16.9		17.0		16.9
							17.9
18.3	18.3						
19.2	19.2						
20.3	20.3				20.1		
20.9	20.9	20.9			20.8		
							21.1
		22.7					22.7
23.3	23.3						
24.1	24.1	24.0					
			24.4		24.5	24.7	
				25.5			25.0
25.8	25.8	25.7				25.6	25.7
					26.2		
							26.6
					27.2		27.4
28.1	28.1						27.9
30.3	30.3						

* This Table has been created from PXRD data described in the Specification for ondansetron hydrochloride monohydrate, dihydrate, and Forms B, C, D, E, H, and I (See Specification, p. 3, ll. 17-20, p. 6, ll. 5-9, p. 8, ll. 25-28, p. 11, ll. 13-15, p. 12, ll. 10-12, p. 13, ll. 18-20, p. 14, ll. 4-6), as well as PXRD data described in the Declaration of Judith Aronhime (See 37 C.F.R. 1.132 Declaration of Judith Aronhime dated June 24, 2003, Appendix A and B).

Table 1 illustrates that each of the forms of ondansetron hydrochloride of claims 21-22, 49-50, 52, 57-58, 66-67, and 74-76 has a PXRD pattern different from those of the compounds disclosed in Gousheng. Gousheng, therefore, cannot inherently disclose the claimed PXRD patterns. Since each claimed form contains PXRD peaks that are not expressly or inherently disclosed in Gousheng, Gousheng does not meet each and every element of the claims.

Moreover, the Office has stated "Applicants can overcome the 102(b) rejection, by showing that their anhydrous crystalline form and polymorphs of Ondansetron is different from the prior [art]." Office Action dated April 20, 2005, p. 7. Table 1 shows that Applicants have done so.

In light of the foregoing, the rejection of claims 19-22, 49-50, 52, 57-58, 66-67, and 74-76 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as anticipated by Gousheng cannot stand and should be withdrawn.

35 U.S.C. § 103 Rejections

Claims 5-8, 10-22, 25-39, 41, 43, 45-70, and 72-91 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly obvious in view of Gousheng.

The Federal Circuit in *In re Dembiczak*, 175 F.3d 994 (Fed. Cir. 1999), set forth three requirements to make out a *prima facie* case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) in light of the prior art. In order to be *prima facie* obvious: (i) there must be some teaching or suggestion in the prior art to modify a reference to form the claimed invention, (ii) there must be a reasonable expectation of success taught or suggested in the prior art, and (iii) all of the elements of the claimed invention must be found in the prior art. *See also* M.P.E.P. § 2143. In order to meet its burden to show that the claims are *prima facie* obvious in light of the prior art, the Office must expressly point to something in the reference itself, something in the nature of the problem to be solved, or something in the general knowledge of persons reasonably skilled in the art that would constitute objective evidence of a teaching or suggestion to modify the reference to obtain the claimed invention. *See In re Lee*, 277 F.3d 1338 (Fed. Cir. 2002).

The Examiner can satisfy the burden of showing obviousness of the combination only by showing some objective teaching in the prior art or that knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art would lead that individual to combine the relevant teachings of the references. *In re Sang Su Lee*, 277 F.3d 1338, 1343, 61 U.S.P.Q.2d 1430 (Fed. Cir. 2002); citing *In re Fritch*, 972 F.2d 1260, 1265, 23 U.S.P.Q.2d 1780, 1783 (Fed. Cir. 1992). The need for specificity is paramount, particular findings must be made as to the reason the skilled artisan, with no knowledge of the claimed invention, would have selected the components for combination in the manner claimed. *Id.* The Examiner's conclusory statements do not adequately address the issue of motivation to combine; the factual question of motivation is material to patentability, and can not be resolved on subjective belief and unknown authority. *Id.*

Process claims

Claims 5-8, 10-18, 25-38, 46-48, 51, 53-56, 59-61, 68-70, and 77-86 are directed to processes of preparation of various forms of ondansetron hydrochloride.

Gousheng discloses three processes for preparing ondansetron hydrochloride dihydrate and monohydrate. *See*, Gousheng, Embodiments A₁, A₂, and B; Gousheng, description pp. 8, 10, 11. Embodiment A₁ recites a process for preparing ondansetron hydrochloride dihydrate encompassing the steps of mixing ondansetron free base with ethyl acetate, heating the mixture, eluting the product through a silica column with ethyl acetate, 1N HCl, and water in succession, concentrating the aqueous solution collected, and cooling to crystallize ondansetron hydrochloride dihydrate. *See* Gousheng, description p. 8. The crystals of ondansetron hydrochloride dihydrate were converted into the monohydrate form by drying in the presence of P₂O₅. *Id.* Embodiment A₂ recites a process for preparing ondansetron hydrochloride dihydrate encompassing the steps of mixing ondansetron free base with ethanol, agitating the mixture, collecting the resulting resin, rinsing the resin with ethanol, drying the resin, adding 0.1 N HCl to the resin, agitating the mixture, rinsing the resin with portions of 0.1 HCl and collecting the filtered acid portions, combining the filtered acid portions, concentrating, and cooling to crystallize ondansetron hydrochloride dihydrate. *See* Gousheng, description p. 10. The crystals of ondansetron hydrochloride dihydrate were converted into the monohydrate form by drying in the presence of P₂O₅. *Id.* Embodiment B recites a process for preparing ondansetron hydrochloride dihydrate encompassing the steps of recrystallizing ondansetron free base from methanol, drying the free base, dissolving the free base in ethanol, passing HCl gas through the solution to obtain a pH of 3, chilling the solution, and crystallizing ondansetron hydrochloride dihydrate. *See* Gousheng, description p. 11. the ondansetron hydrochloride dihydrate was then recrystallized from water. *Id.*

Claims 5-7 encompass processes for converting ondansetron hydrochloride dihydrate to ondansetron hydrochloride monohydrate by contacting the dihydrate crystals with a water: ethanol mixture. Gousheng does not teach or suggest this procedure. Gousheng discloses that drying in the presence of P₂O₅ converts the dihydrate form into the monohydrate form. *See* Gousheng, description pp. 8 and 10. The disclosure of Gousheng teaches away from claims 5-7, which use an aqueous

solution to accomplish the conversion, because Gousheng teaches drying, *i.e.*, the removal of water, which is the complete opposite of treating with water.

Claim 8 encompasses a procedure for converting ondansetron hydrochloride monohydrate to ondansetron hydrochloride dihydrate by exposing the monohydrate to an atmosphere of 50% humidity or greater. Gousheng does not disclose any process that utilizes a humid atmosphere to hydrate ondansetron hydrochloride. Moreover, Gousheng does not disclose any process for converting the monohydrate into the dihydrate. Since Gousheng is silent as to the limitations of claim 8, it cannot teach or suggest the process of claim 8. The Office asserts that the use of a humid atmosphere for hydration is suggested by Gousheng Embodiment C, where “the final product is rinsed with water in the preparation of Ondansetron hydrochloride.” *See* Office Action dated April 20, 2005, p. 9. The process cited by the Office, however, relates to the synthesis of ondansetron free base, and not ondansetron hydrochloride. *See* Gousheng, description p. 11. The water in Gousheng is utilized to remove impurities, and not to hydrate the ondansetron free base. As such, Embodiment C of Gousheng does not teach or suggest the process of claim 8. Moreover, as discussed above, Gousheng dries the compound using P_2O_5 , a commonly known drying agent, and this teaching is contrary to treating the compound to a humid atmosphere.

Claims 25-38 encompass processes of preparing anhydrous ondansetron hydrochloride by treating ondansetron hydrochloride with a dry alcohol or a dry organic solvent. Gousheng does not teach the anhydrous form of ondansetron hydrochloride, or methods of preparation of an anhydrous form. As noted above, the only method of dehydration of ondansetron hydrochloride disclosed in Gousheng is drying the dihydrate in the presence of P_2O_5 to obtain the monohydrate. *See* Gousheng, description p. 8, 10. This disclosure does not teach or suggest the complete dehydration of the dihydrate or monohydrate by treatment with a dry alcohol or dry organic solvent as in claims 25-38.

Claims 46-48 encompass processes of preparing anhydrous ondansetron hydrochloride by reacting HCl gas with a toluene solution of ondansetron free base. As previously noted, Gousheng does not teach the anhydrous form of ondansetron hydrochloride, or methods of preparation of an anhydrous form. The Office nevertheless asserts that Applicants’ use of toluene is obvious in light of Gousheng’s use of benzene in Embodiment D₁ because of toluene’s “similar functionality” to

benzene. *See* Office Action dated April 20, 2005, p.10. The benzene in Gousheng's Embodiment D₁, however, is used in the synthesis of ondansetron free base to extract the product from the reaction mixture, and not in the preparation of ondansetron hydrochloride. *See* Gousheng, description p. 12. The Office's comparison, therefore, is inapposite. To properly perform the obviousness analysis, toluene must be compared to the solvents disclosed by Gousheng for the preparation of ondansetron hydrochloride. Gousheng discloses ethanol, ethyl acetate, and water in the preparation of ondansetron hydrochloride dihydrate. *See* Gousheng, description p. 8, 10, 11. Toluene does not have similar functionality to these solvents. Ethanol, ethyl acetate, and water are polar, hydrophilic solvents, while toluene is non-polar and hydrophobic. Moreover, Applicants claim the use of toluene to prepare anhydrous ondansetron hydrochloride, while Gousheng uses ethanol, ethyl acetate and water to prepare ondansetron hydrochloride dihydrate. One skilled in the art, therefore, would not be motivated to substitute toluene for ethanol, ethyl acetate, or water based on the disclosure of Gousheng.

Claims 53-56 encompass processes of preparing ondansetron hydrochloride polymorphic Form D by melting ondansetron hydrochloride in the presence of xylene and adding the melt to ethanol. As with claims 46-48, the Office asserts that Applicants' use of toluene is obvious in light of Gousheng's use of xylene in Embodiment D₁ because of xylene's "similar functionality" to benzene. *See* Office Action dated April 20, 2005, p.10. For the reasons discussed in the immediately preceding paragraph, the Office's argument must fail. Xylene, like toluene, is non-polar and hydrophobic, while the solvents disclosed in Gousheng for the preparation of ondansetron hydrochloride dihydrate are polar and hydrophilic. As such, Gousheng does not teach or suggest the use of xylene in the preparation of ondansetron hydrochloride dihydrate.

Claims 59-61 encompass processes of preparing ondansetron hydrochloride polymorphic Form E by treating ondansetron hydrochloride in isopropanol. The Office asserts that it would have been obvious to use isopropanol in preparing ondansetron hydrochloride dihydrate in light of Gousheng's use of n-propanol in Embodiment C₂. *See* Office Action dated April 20, 2005, p. 10. The n-propanol in Gousheng's Embodiment C₂, however, is used as a solvent for the reactants in the synthesis of ondansetron free base, and not in the preparation of ondansetron

hydrochloride. *See* Gousheng, description p. 11. The Office's comparison, therefore, is inapposite. To properly perform the obviousness analysis, isopropanol must be compared to the solvents disclosed by Gousheng for the preparation of ondansetron hydrochloride. Gousheng discloses ethanol, ethyl acetate, and water in the preparation of ondansetron hydrochloride dihydrate. Gousheng does not teach or suggest isopropanol for this purpose.

Claims 77-81 encompass processes of preparing ondansetron hydrochloride polymorphic Form I by exposing ondansetron hydrochloride to methanol vapor. Gousheng does not disclose any process of preparing ondansetron hydrochloride involving exposure to vapor or even to methanol. Methanol is disclosed in Gousheng as a solvent for recrystallizing ondansetron free base. *See* Gousheng, description p. 11 (Embodiments B and C₂). Since Gousheng is silent as to the limitations of claims 77-81, it cannot teach or suggest the process of claims 77-81.

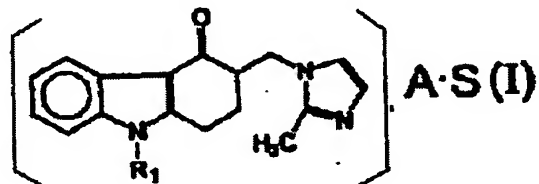
Claim 10-18 and 51 encompass processes of preparing ondansetron hydrochloride using ethanol, ethanol/isopropanol, chloroform, toluene, and/or ethanol/toluene solvents for crystallization. Chloroform, toluene, and isopropanol are not disclosed by Gousheng in the crystallization of ondansetron hydrochloride. Claims 68-70 encompass processes of preparing ondansetron hydrochloride using ether as a crystallization solvent. Ether is not disclosed by Gousheng in the crystallization of ondansetron hydrochloride. Claims 82-86 encompasses processes of preparing anhydrous ondansetron hydrochloride. Gousheng does not disclose or suggest the anhydrous form of ondansetron hydrochloride, or any procedures for its preparation. Therefore, the disclosures of Gousheng cannot render claims 10-18, 51, 68-70, and 82-86 obvious.

In light of the foregoing arguments, the rejection of process claims 5-8, 10-18, 25-38, 46-48, 51, 53-56, 59-61, 68-70, and 77-86 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over Gousheng cannot stand and should be withdrawn.

Product claims

Claims 19-22, 39, 41, 43, 45, 49-50, 52, 57-58, 62-67, 72-76, and 87-91 are directed to ondansetron hydrochloride compounds.

The Office asserts that these compounds are obvious in view of Gousheng's disclosure of ondansetron hydrochloride compounds of the general formula (I). See Gousheng, description p. 1. Formula (I) is depicted as follows:



where A= hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, hydrobromic acid, oxalic acid, maleic acid, organic acids and inorganic acids; S = water; and R₁ = C₁-C₆ straight chains or alicyclic alkyls. *Id.*

Claims 19, 62-65, and 72-73 encompass ondansetron hydrochloride polymorphic forms with different solvents than those disclosed in Gousheng. Claim 19 encompasses anhydrous ondansetron hydrochloride, with no solvent molecules incorporated into the crystal structure. Claims 62-65 encompass ondansetron hydrochloride isopropanolate and claims 72-73 encompass ondansetron hydrochloride methanolate. Gousheng discloses solvated ondansetron hydrochloride in Formula (I), and expressly limits the possible solvents incorporated into the crystal structure to water. *Id.* Therefore, Gousheng does not teach or suggest the anhydrous form or using isopropanol or methanol as incorporated solvents. Formula (I) teaches one skilled in the art that experimentation with the various acids (A) and organic groups (R₁) listed would be successful, rather than the solvent (S), because no variations are listed for S.

Claims 39, 41, 43, 87, and 88 encompass ondansetron hydrochloride polymorphic forms having specific particle sizes. Gousheng does not address particle size at all. Therefore, Gousheng cannot teach or suggest specific particle sizes of ondansetron hydrochloride. A reference cannot teach or suggest a feature that it does not disclose.

Claims 45, 49-50, 52, 57-58, 74-76, and 89-91 encompass ondansetron hydrochloride polymorphic forms B, C, D, E, H, I, and pharmaceutical compositions thereof. Gousheng does not teach or suggest any of these polymorphs, or any processes for preparing them. The Office maintains that since many compounds are known to exhibit polymorphism, the claimed polymorphic forms of ondansetron

hydrochloride are rendered obvious by Gousheng's disclosure of the compounds ondansetron hydrochloride monohydrate and dihydrate. *Prima facie* obviousness, however, requires that the prior art teach a "reasonable expectation of success."

Polymorphism and polymorph generation are considered to be unpredictable by those skilled in the art: "[T]he possibility of polymorphism may exist for any particular compound, but the conditions required to prepare as yet unknown polymorphs are by no means obvious." Joel Bernstein, *Polymorphism in Molecular Crystals* 9 (Clarendon Press 2002). "No rules exist that allow prediction of whether a compound will exhibit polymorphism;" Byrn, S.R. *Solid-State Chemistry of Drugs* p. 7 (Academic Press 1982). "Until that time [that computer programs are able to predict stable crystal forms] the development scientist is handicapped in attempting to predict how many solid forms of a drug are likely to be found. Brittain, H.G., *Polymorphism in Pharmaceutical Solids* p. 185 (Marcel Dekker 1999).

Since polymorphism is an unpredictable art, Gousheng's mere disclosure of ondansetron hydrochloride, with no discussion or indication of polymorphic behavior, could not lead one skilled in the art to believe that he would be reasonably successful in preparing the claimed polymorphic forms of ondansetron hydrochloride. At most it might be obvious to try to find polymorphs of ondansetron hydrochloride from the disclosures of Gousheng, but obvious to try is not the legal standard for establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness. *See, e.g., In re O'Farrell*, 853 F.2d 894, 903 (Fed. Cir. 1988). The Office, therefore, has not met its burden in making out a *prima facie* case of obviousness with respect to the claimed polymorphs.

Accordingly, the rejection of product claims 19-22, 39, 41, 43, 45, 49-50, 52, 57-58, 62-67, 72-76, and 87-91 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over Gousheng cannot stand and should be withdrawn.

CONCLUSION

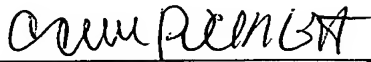
In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicants respectfully submit that the present application is in condition for allowance. Early and favorable action by the Examiner is earnestly solicited. If any outstanding issues remain, the examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at the telephone number indicated below to discuss the same. No fee is believed to be due for the submission of this

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Reply to Office Action of April 20, 2005

response. Should any fees be required, please charge such fees to Kenyon & Kenyon,
LLP Deposit Account No. 11-0600.

Respectfully Submitted,

Date: October 20, 2005



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